JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

Tolume XVIII

AMUSEUMETS THIS EVENING.

CASALLE DATAL. BOOGS-THE CAMESTER-DON PROADWAY THE TER Broadway. THE WIFE MY YOUNG WIFE AND MY GLD UMBRELLA

ABBTON'S THEATRE Chambers stress-Fox HUNT-

VATIONAL TOWATER, Charles circes-Uncle Tow's

WALLACK'S TREATED Breadway A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.

AMERICAN VUSEUR-Afternoon-Duel in the Dark-Limenick Boy. Evening Uncle Tok's Came. BROADWAY MENAGERIE—STAMESE TWINS AND WILD

BOWERY AMPHITURATES, W ROWLET-EQUESTRIAN CHRISTY'S ANKRICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway

WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 646 Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OPBEA HOUSE, 539 Breadway - BUCKLEY'S BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 500 STORWAY-PANORAMA ' PANORAMA ' PA

RHENISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway -- Day and Evening. SIGNOR BLITZ-STUVVESANT INSTITUTE, 659 Broadway. ACADENY HALL 563 Broadway-PERHAN'S GIET EXHI

POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE

HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway-Jones's PANTOSCOPE. THE WORLD IN MINIATURE-Broadway, corner .

New York, Thursday, December 1, 1853.

## The News.

By far the most curious and interesting portion of the intelligence from Washington this morning is the extraordinary manifesto abandoning the compromise measures which we republish at length from the Union, the organ of the Cabinet, and upon which we have commented in an editorial article. Our telegraphic despatches, it will be observed reiterate the statement that the attempt of the administration to "crush out" the national democrats is destined to meet with a most forcible rebuke at the hands of Congress. Every arrival from the South adds to the strength of the Union men, and Senators are openly declaring that they intend to oppose the confirmation of those men who have been appointed to office mainly as a reward for their unremitting endeavors to overthrow the true friends of the country and its institutions. Copies of the Prasident's message were yesterday forwarded to this and the other large cities, for delivery to the newspaper publishers the moment the document is sent to Congress.

Some strange developements, it is thought, will soon be made concerning the manner in which Congress has been in the habit of parcelling out the public printing. The proprietor of the defunct whig newspaper, the Washington Republic, has filed a bill in Chancery against the proprietor of the Union for half the profits of the public printing, alleging as a reason for so doing that an agreement was entered into between the whigs and democrats in the last Congress by which the work was given to the Union. All the dissension, bargaining, dillydallying and trifling concerning the public printing might be easily avoided by the establishment of a government office, in which the work could be decently and expeditiously executed at much less cost than under the present system. As soon as the members of the new Congress have disposed of the free soil Cabinet, and other matters of immediate importance, it is hoped that they will take up this question of printing, and effectually remove all cause for future trouble by authorizing some practical man to purchase and arrange the materials for a national printing bureau.

By telegraph from St. Louis we have the melanshely information that Capt Gunnison and eight members of his surveying party were recently massacred by the Indians on Sevier river, in Utan territory. Only four of Capt. G.'s party escaped. Capt. Morris, at last a vices, was in a very unenviable situation; but Governor Brigham Young had sent a detachment of volunteers to his assistance, who, it is hoped, have already taught the savages a lesson that will be of service. The Indians of that region have of late become so treacherous that it is unsafe for the whites to cross the country unless in large parties.

Ex Governor Jared W. Williams has been appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire to fill the seat rendered vacant in the United States Senate by the death of Hon. Chas. G. Atherton.

Martin Koszta, whose arrest by the Austrian naval officers at Smyrna gave Capt. Ingraham an opportunity of impressing upon the autocrats of the Old World the chivalric disposition of the men conposing the American navy, arrived in Boston yesterday afternoon, on board the brig Sultana. His coming is said to have created no sensation among the people of that city.

A despatch from Rochester announces that the attendance was very slim at the Woman's Rights Convention which assembled in that city vesterday. Rev. Mr. May was chosen President, and Rev. Miss Brown made a prayer, after which the day was spent in appointing committees, making speeches, reading letters, &c. The strong-minded appear to be running short of fuel, and will perhaps soon cease to be objects of public notoriety for want of material to keep up a blaze of excitement.

Four men, named Collins, Hagan, McArdle, and Bogart, were yesterday placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on an indictment charging them with baving been instrumental in causing the death of Wm. Stafford, at French's Hotel, in May last. After hearing the testimony in the case, the jurymen without leaving their seats acquitted the parties accused.

Numbers of the vessels on lakes Erie. Ontario, Hu ron, and Michigan, have either been wrecked, driven ashore, or otherwise injured by the gales that have occurred within the past two weeks. Another violent storm swept over Lake Erie on Tuesday night, but up to the present time no disasters have been reported; revertheless serious apprehensions are entertained for the boats that it is known must have encountered the tempest. At Buffalo the water in the creek rose so high as to sweep away the bridge, in consequence of which two Indians fell into the stream and were drowned.

One hundred and twenty-nine persons, mostly foreigners who had recently arrived, are reported to have died of cholers at New Orleans, during the last

The Board of Aldermen concluded their session for the month of November last evening, and after confirming a great number of contracts for painting, gas lamps, grading streets, &c , and paying a large quantity of small bills, adjourned until Monday eye. ning next. A protest was received from Aldermen Tiemann, Denman, Bard, and Doherty, against the action of the Board on the 29th inst, in passing a resolution directing the counsel of the corporation to discontinue the suit commenced by the Comptroller against Abraham J. Berry and others, to remove a block sunk on the southeasterly side of pier No. 33 East river. These Aldermen protested against the auit being discontinued, on the ground that the Comptroller interfered for the good of the city; that the resolution authorizing the establishment of the block does not hurt the privileges taken by them, and that the block prevents the corporation from male taining the exterior line and uniformity of the city. A resolution was adopted, concurring with the other Board, in rendering the hospitalities of the city to John Mitchel, the Irish patriot, and a committee of ave was appointed to receive Mr. Mitchel in the Coverner's room. A veto was received from his Honor

The Board of Supervisors was to have met at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, but as some of the memhe's constitute the Board of Health, the latter body was organized, and his Honor the Recorder and the members of the press were directed to retire. They remained in consultation until five o'clock. We under stand that the principal subject before them was the great amount of mortality from cholera in ships arriving at this port from Europe. The Board of Sapervisors then met, confirmed the report of the Commillee on Annual Taxes, in favor of reducing the assessments on John De Forrest, ordered a few small

bills to be paid, and adjourned to Monday next. The continued rush of interesting and important news from all quarters renders it impossible to make room for much local and miscellaneous reading. Among some twenty-five columns of matter which we have already in type, and shall publish at the earliest opportunity, are lectures by Dr. Solger on "the War in Europe," Dr. Foster on "Geology, Rev. Dr. Vinton on "the Merchant," and Rev. Mr. Gles on "Exaggerated Eulogy." Also, Editorial articles, Court proceedings, Meeting of the Association for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females, Intelligence from South and Central America, the West Indies, Mexico &c.

The steamship Europa is nearly due, with three days later European news.

### European Prospects.

The chances of a European war are now be coming so imminent that speculation on its results assumes an immediate interest and a practical character. It is certain that Europe has seen, in her past history, no war that can be taken as a type of the one which may break out in the year 1854. Neither in respect of the interests involved, nor of the aims sought by the contending parties, can we find any period in the past which coincides with the present era. This is at once apparent from a glance at the policy of the various Powers who may be engaged in the struggle. Russia desires the conquest of Turkey; territorial expansion is the Czar's object. Louis Napoleon looks to the realization of his uncle's ambitious schemes; he sees in a general war opportunities of once mere carrying the French frontier across the Rhine; and if he takes a leading part it will be with this view. Great Britain's sole desire is the preservation of the statu que. She has no notion of adding fresh burthens to the load of debt under which she now staggers. On the contrary, her interests demand a peace policy, if possible, in order that her vast commerce shall be undisturbed. If she seeks anything beyond this, it can only be the possession of the route to India and the addition of Candia to Corfu and Malta. Turkey obviously demands nothing beyond the preservation of her dominions. Harrassed on the one side by the disaffection of her Asiatic subjects. and invaded on the other by Russia, she would so soon as the first fire of indignation has passed, be very glad to escape from the melée on any terms, provided her dominions were left undiminished. Finally, the popular element in Europe, which must be regarded as a separate and distinct power of itself, independent of and hostile to all the reigning dynasties. hopes for some general convulsion, in which it may seize an opportunity of putting forward its peculiar claims, and asserting its rights in opposition to the established despotisms.

Such being the elements out of which the combatants in any coming struggle will be composed and such their various designs and aspirations, it is interesting to weigh the chances of each, and to inquire which out of the number will be successful in gaining its ends, and which will be compelled by others o relinquish its hopes. At this early period it is hardly possible to predicate anything with certainty. The fortunes of war may give strength to the weakest, and impose forbearance on the strong. To say, where there is anything like a show of equality between the combatants, that success is sure to attend one side or the other, is to court a refutation by events. There are, however, some results now expected which may safely be regarded as less probable than others; among those which are least likely to occur is, in our opinion, the accomplishment of a democratic revolution. We think that out of the whole number the popular party among the masses of Europe is the least assured of gaining

Every reason, in fact, tends to show that the leaders who tailed so ingloriously in 1848 have still more scanty prospects of success just now Then there was a chance for the Louis Blancs, the Kossuths, the Mazzinis: thrones were tottering, kings were abdicating: the masses were intoxicated with the magnitude and moment of the convulsions that were shaking Europe. A single eagle eye might have seized the right moment for action-a single hand of iron might then possibly have laid the foundation of a solid European republic. Now, on the contrary the chances of the European democracy are infinitely slender. All the established governments are strong. They have large standing armies, ready equipped for active service. The bulk of that large category of Europeans who love a revolution for the excitement of the thing, and the hopes of plunder in the melecnow find sufficient food for their restlessness and their lawless propensities in the prospect of foreign wars. The middle and moneyed classes are directly opposed to any revolutionary movement ; and, above all, France, which has always been the cradle of revolutions in Europe, must now be ranked among the unequivocal foes of the Kossuth and Mazzini party. France is entirely in the hands of one manand that man's greatest claim to glory is the skill and tact with which he has managed the masses. Those whom no popular leader could rule for a month he has curbed with his iron will, and now leads them like sheep. He made them raise bim to the Empire; and while he riveted on their necks the most thorough despotism this age has seen, he actually persuaded them that he was the democratic representative of a democratic people. At this moment the masses in Paris call him the democratic Emperor. So long as they do so-and Louis Napoleon is not likely to suffer any change in b's respect—the French cannot be expected to contribute any forces to the revolutionary

Looking, in fact, at the prespect of general convulsions in Europe—at the isolated position and pacific designs of Great Britain-it seems beyond a doubt that the one thought now uppermost in Louis Napoleon's mind must be the realization of his uncle's schemes. These were effected, almost in every instance, by seizing the popular aspirations for liberty as a handle, and afterwards converting intervention into conquest. Napoleon the Great always encouraged popular movements in his own country until he attained supreme power, and abroad, notil he had conquered half Europe. Should the Turkish war spread to Central and Western Europe no policy can be named which would be more the Mayor, refusing to sign the resolution authorizing | likely than this to be adopted by his nephew. of these days.

NEW YORK HERALD, the extension of the Second avenue Railroad along If, for instance, a popular insurrection took place in Italy, or in Germany, or in Hungary. what more natural than that the democratic Emperor of France should send reinforcements to the insurgents, place himself at the head of their armies, and by his ald enable them to overthrow the ruling dynasties? He could turn such events to as good account as his uncle, and as he himself did with regard to the French revolution of 1848. For the consummation of the " Idées Napoléoniennes" no more favorable period than the present has ever occurred. He will have ample pretexts for intervention in neighboring States It is more than probable that such men as Kossuth and Mazzini will, with their accustomed rashness, set on foot some insurrectionary schemes, which will fail utterly without foreign aid. None of the democratic leaders are shrewd enough to see that to call in Louis Napoleon would only be to exchange one despotic dynasty for another. On the contrary, they like the Parisian masses, will be entirely satisfied with the name of the democratic emperor; and thus the great dream of the house of Bonaparte may possibly yet be accomplished. How far that would be from a democratic revolution we need not point out.

Those who talk lightly of Louis Napoleon run great risk of being obliged to recall their words. He has played one part, and that a most surprising one. He has accomplished a triumph which baffled the wisest heads and bravest hearts of France. But he will not stop here. The second part remains to be played. It may be yet more astounding and marvellous. If, by pursuing his uncle's policy, he should, a few years hence, place France in the position she occupied in the palmy days of the empire. he will, perhaps, then seem worthy of serious mention, and a conspicuous place in history And if it should be the fate of Europe to see demeeracy triumph within her borders through the agency of a despot-if Louis Napoleon should be the instrument chosen to pave the way, by his conquests and his autocratic sway, for the final advent of liberty-how mistaken will they have been who expected this happy consummation to flow from the wild schemes of brawling demagogues.

### The Traitor Cabinet-Abandonment of the Compromise.

When we stated yesterday that the manifes toes of the Cabinet, published in its newspaper organs, showed clearly that the compromise had been abandoned, we had no idea that our assertion of the fact would be simultaneous with an authoritative confession from the administration itself. Such is, however, the case, In another portion of this paper will be found an article from the Union, in which it is clearly stated that the Cabinet does not recognise the compromise as its basis, and does not intend to allow it to influence its policy. In other words, the Union newspaper, speaking on behalf of President Pierce's administration, distinctly avows its intention to ignore the great measures which have immortalized Clay. Calhoun, and Webster, and announces that the course of the government of this country will not be in accordance with the "laws of adjustment" of 1850. A more striking confirmation of our predictions could not possibly have been afforded us-a more immediate avowal of treason we had not dared to expect from the

Cabinet. It now stands on record that the administration of General Pierce, elected and placed in power by the Union sentiment and the popular approval of the compromise, deliberately repudiates that measure, denies its obligations to its influence, and formally announces to the people of the United States that it does not intend in any way or measure to be bound by its provisions or its spirit. To experienced politicians the fact has long since been rendered obvious by the acts of the administration; but the authoritative admission will be useful to the public at large. It will enable them to esti mate at their just value the professions of the Cabinet. There are those among us who still believe that Pierce could not retain in office men guilty of forswearing themselves and pursuing a policy directly hostile to the permanency of the Union. They will now judge for themselves. We ask them not to adopt our views. We entreat that they take the Union's article on its own merits, and say whether they can honestly support a party whose political confession of faith is conveyed in the article we now republish.

If there be a party in these United States which will openly contess, in the light of day, that it warrants its leaders in sacrificing every principle for the sake of achieving a partisan victory and carrying off the spoils-if there be a party which holds the preservation of the Union so cheap that it can abandon the compromise without a murmur, and re-open the door for Northern abolition and Southern secession-if there be a party which, having won a striking victory on one set of principles, straightway afterwards swallows its pledges, tramples its oaths under foot, and scoffs at the doctrines which achieved its triumph-then, in Heaven's name, let that party come forward and support the Cabinet. It will not contain so many honest men among its ranks that the Union can be endangered. It will not count among its supporters General Cass, or any other friend of the compromise and the Union It may rally around it a few disreputable secessionists from the South and abolitionists from the North, who are ready to forswear their principles for the sake of a share of the public plunder, and who will pull together harmoniously enough so long as no practical question arises to divide them, but it will not contain one single honorable man or one solitary statesman of present standing or future promise.

Powell's Painting and Putnam's Maga-ZINE -The last number of Putnam's Magazine contains a savage onslaught, almost barbaric in its taste, on the great national painting of Powell, which is now on exhibition at the Academy of Design, in Broadway. Putnam's Magazine is said to be curiously managed. He has a number of literateurs-young men about town-furnishing him with his original articles. When one of them calls on him, asking "What sort of article shall I give you about the Cabinet?" Mr. Putnam immediately replies, "Oh, pitch into them-pitch into them." Another comes up and says, "Mr. Putnam, how shall I treat Mr. Powell's celebrated painting?" "My dear fellow," he replies, "pitch into it-pitch into it." Another approaches with, "How shall I review the new novel of Jerry Snooks?" "Oh! Jerry Snooks; pitch into it-pitch into it." The truth is that Putnam has started to make a magazine on the principle of pitching into everything; and we should not be surprised to see some one pitch into Putnam's Magazine pretty severely one

THE UNITED STATES SENATE-ITS POSITION ON THE STOOT, PIGEON CABINET .- Our Washington correst ondent, in another part of this sheet, indulges in the belief that Gen. Cass, Senator Dougl'as. Gen. Houston, and many other Senators of the same party, will support the Cabinet in all its recent doings in the various States, and no doubt confirm the nomination of Collector Redfield, and others that may come before them in the next session. Although not at Washington, we can pronounce authoritatively that this information is entirely erroneous with respect to some of these Senators, and we believe to them all. Gen. Cass-we state it positively-has disapproved the principles on which the Cabinet has been constructed and the principles under which the distribution of offices has been made. Gen. Cass, from his antecedents, never could concur in the belief that a party tounded on secession at the South and free soilism at the North-or a Cabinet of that complexion-could succeed in this country. Gen. Cass, when he comes to reflect, and to examine the appointment of Mr. Redfield in this State, and its antecedents and consequences, will no doubt record his vote in opposition to such a nomination. He cannot do otherwise. We can say nearly the same of Senator Douglas, and we believe we might say the same also of Gen. Houston, Mr. Bright, Mr. Weller, Mr. Rusk, and many other distinguished memters of the United States Senate. The stool pigeon Cabinet never can secure a majority of supporters in such a high and enlightened body as the United States Senate. In this sentiment, to our certain and positive knowledge, they will be joined by the present distinguished Minister to London, Mr. Buchanan, who openly and decidedly disagreed with the policy on which the Cabinet was constructed, and the principle of its distribution of offices.

These views, and opinions, and sentiments, we state from direct and almost positive knowledge; and we challenge a contradiction from any of the parties in the case. We request our Washington correspondent hereafter to give us more authentic and correct intelligence than the trash which may be circulated about the departments or the wishes of the stool pigeon

MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT .- We make room to-day for the publication of Mr. Comptroller Flagg's budget of expenses for the year 1854. The most interesting and important point in this official paper is, that the estimated tax levy is but \$4.521.461-or upwards of half a million dollars less than that imposed last year. This forms a subject for congratulation and boasting on the part of the reform clique of the city, as if the matter of half a million or a million of dollars more or less would make such a wonderful difference to the tax payers of this great commercial city. It may suit the narrow, contemptible ideas of fussy old fogyish reformers, to make such a reduction, and with that they are contented; but it is not an excess of expenditure that the people complain of. What they want is a good and efficient government, which will insure them clean, well-paved and well-lighted streets, convenient wharves, and protection against the gangs of marauders who infest all parts of the city. The people are able and willing to pay for such desirable but unwonted luxuries; and they have a sincere contempt for those antiquated philosophers who believe that a summum bonum of municipal government lies in the diminution of taxes. In fact, the cry of reform, which has been so hackneyed here for months past, is one of the most delusive humbugs of the day; and no persons of just discrimination will submit to be any longer befooled by such cant. Even if we had the proper men in office here it would be almost absurd to expect a well-arranged order of things in the city; as. under the present construction of the government, all power is subdivided among a dozen or more different departments, without any central head or co-operative system. We will, however, patiently wait till the newly-elected Common Council enter upon the duties of their office; and if, in course of time, the slightest improvement is observable, we certainly shall be most agreeably disappointed.

SINGULAR ELECTION RESULT IN MISSISSIPPI .-The Washington Union rejoices mightily over the recent election in Mississippi, characterizing it as a complete triumph of the demo cratic party in favor of Jefferson Davis, and in opposition to Gen. Foote and the compromise measures. We believe it has another aspect, also. It is a complete triumph of the great principle of repudiation, which has been vibrating in the morals of Mississippi for some years past. Such a triumph, of course, naturally excites the sympathies of similar moralists at Washington, and of those who now constitute the Cabinet in that region.

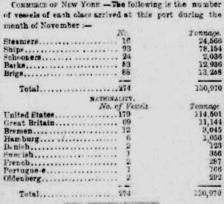
# Marine Affairs.

DEFARTURE OF THE ARABIA -The Cunard steamship Arabia, Cant. Judkins, left at nine o'slock vesterday merning for Liverpeol, with 126 passengers. Her specie list amounted to \$672,121.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW BRIDGE STEAMER CORLEW .- This ves sel arrived yesterday morning from Glasgow. She is a screw steamer, owned by the Hon. Mr. Canard, and is intended to sail monthly between this city, Bermuds and St. Thomas. She is 205 feet long, over all, 25 feet beam, and 15 fest deep. She is an iron vessel and fitted with er gines of ninety horse power, and is commanded by Capt. Samson, late of the British a rew steamer Merlin.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC .- This stupendous ship was taken yesterday afternoon to the dock foot of Dover street. In getting into her berth she chaft d her cutwater somswhat A great many availed themselves of the opportunity to o over her in the afternoon, and the adjoining slips were crowded with people, as also the deaks and riggin of the neighboring crafts.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK -The following is the number of vessels of each class arrived at this port during the



Sanirany Commission of Lorinisma —We understand that Dr. E. H. Barton, of New Orleans, who is a member of the above commission, is now in this city, at the Prescott House. He has been deputed to voit the Forthern cities to investigate their sanitary and quaran-

Forthere cities to investigate their sanitary and quarantine regulations, and to collect facts and documents having reference to the pulled health.

The government, also at Washington, has issued instructions in its concent and documents agents in the West Incles, South America, and the Mexican coust, to obtain statistical cetails of the ellunic and diseases of uneighbored and to communicate them to the Sanitary Buard. The object in view is to discover the best sanitary system applicable to the city of New Orleans, and to accurate whether or not the recent visitation of vellow fever, which desolated four of the Southwestern States had any connection with the late epidenic in the West Incles and South America.

The Italian Opera.

"Le Prophète" was given last evening for the third time, and we are happy to say was heard by a large au-dience. Hitherto, it has been tolerably successful. Mon-cay was the only occasion on which it failed to draw a full house. It would seem as though the aristocracy of New York were piqued, and intended to refute the sarcasms which have been launched against them in respect their liverality In truth, this "Propliete" is a sort of test opera. It is got up with great care, sung with spirit, and played with judgment and ensemble. If it fails, it will then be a fact established that the Italian Opera cannot succeed at New York. If it succeeds, there may yet be a hope for the highest order of music. We have, ere this, loudly expressed our conviction that no substantial an permanent support can be expected for that class which assumes to take the place of a titled nobility in this country-that the people, who don't know Italian, and prefer, if they want to hear music, the songs to be in plain English, will readily pay fifty cents or a dollar for their evening's enjoyment—but that the American nobles, who live in Fifth avenue, and look down upon "plebs with dignified scorn, have a very judicious appreciation of the value of dollars. "Le Prophète" will prove whe ther we have been in the wrong or no. Hitherte, the people have patronized it almost as freely as the aristo-

In truth, what finer recreation could a lover of music desire than the last, and, perhaps, the noblest of Meyercentain finer music than is to be found in "Le Prophète." The Anabaptist trios are alone worth a visit to Niblo's More original, and at the same time more striking creations, have seldem been introduced to the lyric stage. We say nothing of the greatness of Fides, which Steffs none renders with such excellent taste and admirable force. We pass over the beautiful dream, and the other charming songs in Jean de Leyden's role, which Salvi renders so chastely, so correctly, that his bitterest critics canot find it in their heart to cavil. We omit all allusions to the brilliant instrumentation, and the glorious choruses which have wrought up audiences all over the choruses which have wrought up audiences all over the world into a frenzy of enthusiaem. Of Bertha we say nothing, nor of Count Obenthal, though both deserve patronage and favor from a musical public. We reat the whole success of the opera on the performance of the three Anabaptista—represented as they are by Rose, Marini, and Vietti—and we say that if the housen which a wait the two next representations are not as large as that of last evening, it will then be a fact established, that the aristocracy of New York cannot afford to support an appra, and that the sconer English singing is substituted for Italian, the better it will be for managers.

Maretzek is nuwerfed in his exertions. We can perceive a visible improvement, both in his orchestra and in his choruses, at each representation. He deserves success.

NEW UNITED STATES SENATORS.-From Alabams, two Southern State rights democrats, so called, or secession ists, have been elected to the United States Senate viz: Benjamin Fitzpatrick and Clement C. Clay, Jr.-both lawyers by profession. Mr. Clay is a new man in Congress, and is a son of Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Huntsville who was a member of the House of Representatives from 1827 to 1835, and a United States Senator from 1837 to 1842. The principal men in North Alabama are planters and professional men of the Old Virginia aristocracy, whose families were among the earliest settlers of that part of the State of Alabama, in the valley of the Tennssee. The planters of South Alabama are quite and ther class of people. They are generally emigrants, or descended from emigrants, who came into the State from North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. It is common to take the United States Senators from the two sections of North and South Alabama.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, from the latter section, is a native of Green courty, Georgia, of Irish descent, fifty years of age In 1815 he emigrated to Montgomery, Alabama, where he studied law, and practised it for ten years Was eight years solicitor of the circuit. His health failing, he retired to his cotton plantation, where he remained in comparative seclusion till 1840, when he was placed on the electoral ticket for Martin Van Buren In 1841 he was elected Governor, and in 1843 re elected with out opposition. He again retired to private life in 1848, but in the same year was appointed Senator by Governo Chapman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dixon H. Lewis. He was the regular democratic nominee for the Sepate in 1848, but was defeated by a junction of a few democrats and the whigs of the Legislature upon Mr. Clemens. Mr. Fitzpatrick was, however, more recently appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy oc curing from the withdrawal of Mr. King upon his nomina-tics for the Vice Presidency, and the Legislature have now continued him in office. Mr. Fitzpatrick is tall and spare, with a skin hardened by exposure to a Southern

Jared W. Williams, appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Charles G. Atherton, will hold the office until the meeting of the Legislature in June next. He is a lawyer of Lancaster, Coos county, and a democrat of the old school, according to the rules laid down by the late Issac Hill, for many years the Warwick of New Hampshire democracy. Mr. Williams was a representative in Congress from New Hampshire from 1837 to 1941; and in 1847 he was elected Governor of the State, over the whig and abolition candidates. He was not very conspicuous while in Congress, except as a thorough democritic support

# Obituary.

ANSON G. PHELPS, ESQ., MERCHANT, OF NEW YORK. The rapidity with which the oldest class of our citizens ing from the stage of action and descending to the temb is truly remarkable. At no period within our recollection have we been called upon to record the death of so many of the men of the last century who have made their marks as "men of the time" in which they lived as has been our duty, as a public journalist, to do during the last and present seasons. We have just noticed the death of Mr. Russell H. Nevins, well known in our comnercial and financial circles for nearly half a century past; and yesterday his remains were borne to the silen tomb by a concourse of merchants and other friends, who commercial enterprise and genuine worth as a philan

Anson G. Pheips, Esq., one of our most prominent mer chants, died at his residence in this city on Wednesday morning, (yesterday,) 30th ult., at the advanced age of eventy-four years. He had been in feeble health fo some months, and returned from England, where he had been in the pursuit of health, a short time since.

To write the commercial life of Mr. Phelps would be to delineate the history of this city for the last half cen tury, for he has been identified with the interests and institutions of this metropolis for that long period. Born in Connecticut, (that small New England State which has furnished so many of the enterprising men of New lieve, Mr. Phelps in early life emigrated to this city, and engaged in the pursuits of commerce. He was for many years the senior partner in the mercantile house of Phelps & Peck, and subsequently of that of the present firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. These firms have excelled as importers of block tin into the United States any other similar concorn in this country in the magnitude of their business in that line, amounting to millions in a year. They have also been extensively engaged in manufactures of various kinds, particularly in iron wire, and other branches of manufactures from metals; also n the importation of materials used by manufacturera. Mr. Phelpa was for a long time one of the owners of and sgent for the old Charleston line of packets, and was otherwise engaged in the shipping business for a time, and otherwise engaged in the shipping business for a time, and exceeding the commentation of the process of the owners of the otherwise engaged in the shipping business for a time, and the process of the commentation of the commentation of the process of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the continuation of the Housatonic river, in connecticut, owes its existence and prosperity mainly to the genius and enterprise of Mr. Phelpa, who saw its advantages as a commercial and manufacturing site, and called the latent powers of the Housatonic at that point into action. At his bidding hundreds of in dustrious laborers, mechanics and manufacturers have found empleyment and many families have been made comfortable and happy by the creation of peaceful home, and the reward of skill, industry and labor.

As a merel and Mr. Phelpa was extensively known, and he ecjoyed a remarkable career of continued prespectly in his undertakings. His accumulated capital was constantly employed in enterprises useful to his fellow men, among which may be mentioned works of internal improvement, which he always encouraged and alided. He was a proprietor and director of many of our most prominent institutions, designed to advance the prosperity of New York. As a public bene actor and Christian philanthrophist, he was alike conspicuous, contributing largely of his means to these objects which commended themselves to his jorgment and sympathy. He did not expend his money in vain and futile schemes for the abolition of negro slavery, but gave freely from his abundant wealth to the promotion of practicable objects of benevolence, particularly the Colonization. So cley, of the New York branch of wh manufactures of various kinds, particularly in iron wire. and other branches of manufactures from metals; also

Caution to Gin Drinkers .- Since the lutro-Caution to Gin Drinkers.—Since the latro-duction of my Sobiodam aromatic schnapps, several upprin-cipled impostors, cheats, and pirates, have been detected in palming off upon the unsuspecting community a spurious ar-ticle of gin, under the name of schnapps, which is the most pernicious poison with which a community was ever cursed, and sands thousands early to a wretched drunkard's grave, in order to protect myself and the community from such pirates, I resorted to the expedient of only selling the schnapps in quart and pire bottles, with my name on the bettle and cerk, and a fac simile of my signature on the lattice of the sequence of the sequence of the separation of druggists and grovers in the United States. UDULPHO WILLER, Sole importer of the Schiedam Ara-matic Schnapps, 22 Beaver street.

Anson's Daguerrectypes.—Large Size for thy cents—colored, and in a nise moreoco case, lined with raivet, and wine as large as ever made for firty cents, and until to those that cost \$2 and \$5 elsewhere. Go to AN-50N'S, 509 Broadway, for holiday presents.

The Turks Take off the Heads of the Peo ple. So do REES & Ct. The only difference is that they pre-serve them in ministure, while the Turks destroy existence. Both are preserved by the disguerrectype at 259 Broadway.

Gordon's "Original" Yankee Presses, 84 Nassau street, (formerly of John and Nassau streets).—Uard and job printing in the neatest manner, at the very lowest prices. Cards, circulars, billieads, labels, &c., &c. Carlas GORDON'S, 84 Nassau street.

Perham's Triumph over the Croakers.—
This gift farm is estimated by the sub-committee sent by
the shareholders to examine it to be worth, at a low flure,
\$22,000- is free from all incumbrance, and tittle indisputable.
The trotting herse Telegraph is also pronounced to be worth
\$1,500. The pianos, watches, &c., are decired by the committee to be valued fairly by Mr. Perham in his advertisement. Only 19,00 gift tickets to sell. Office, Academy
Hall, 663 Broadway.

Perham's 100,000 Gifts O. K .- So say the emmittee appointed by the shar-holders on the leth ultimo, he, after a searching examination, pronjunce the title injurtable, and value fairly settingshed. There remains un-led less than 19,600 gift tiolets, which can be obtained, as let \$I each at Academy Ital, 605 Broadway; Horace Wa-rr's music atore, 335 Broadway; Lovejcy's, Howard's, and erchants' Hotel.

The Policemen Burglary .- Some strange disclosures, which have recently come to light in regard to the burglary alloyed to have been committed by policemen Smith and Kennedy, of the Fifth ward, and which materially alter the aspect of this case, will be found in the National Police Ganette, now ready together with some further interestin details of the late bank reb cry in Wells greet, full reports of trills, foreign and domestic criminal news, and a great variety of other matter. Office, 21 Ann street. "Ned Buntline's Own."-Revolutions are

"Ned Buntline's Own."—Revolutions are spoken of in Europe, and there are wars and rumors of wars; but we question if even the fist of the Cast, or the firman of Abdul Medjid, the Sultan of Turkey, have created so much constensation in Europe as the advent of Ned Bundine's Own—sudden and unexpected as a thunderboit from the clear sky of heaven would be—as created amongst the enemies of republicanism in this country. Archbishop Hughes has sent to the Pope, praying him to send a buil to gove the citor, and the Jesuits have taken flight in a body, pursued, it is said, by Lela Montes, who has promised to lay them in the Red Sea. Be this as it was; perhass it is only report. Nod Buntline is triumphant at any rate. Por general intelligence, wit, spirit, and stern, unfliching patriotism, it is the best and most p pular sheet in the city; and this week's number is a—a—whopper. Come, newsboys, one and all. The agents are ROSS & JONES, No. 21 Ann street. Be on the goot in time, if you need copies. A limited edition of some 20,000 only is published this morning.

"Signs of Character" is the Interesting them of Mr. FOWLER's lecture this evening, at Knicker-bocker Hall. Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty-third street, at 7% o'clock. Free-closing with public examinations. To Families and Hotels.—Will be Sold, at

10 o'clock this day, at public auction, the estire stock of goods in the store of GEORGE KAPHAEL, 314 Broadway, consisting of domestic and foreiga fruits, preserves, wines, liquors, and segars. A Splendid Erard Grand Planoforte, Cost 51,300 two years since, for sale at a great discount, at 423 broadway. Several professors have pronounced it the treatest tonde plane they ever saw.

Bleak House Ballads—No. 1.—Beginning the World, 25 cents. Words by Fitz James O'Brien, music by Thomas Baker. "And with a parting sob he began the world—not this world, oh, nor this—the world that seat this right."—Bleak House." This is a truly beautiful song, both words and metody. Published by Horise and Markets WATERS, 333 Broadway.

The Prescott House Polka, by Vander. weyde, 50 cents, with a beautiful vignette of this magnifusers hotel. This is a sparkling polks, and will become a great favorite. Published by HORACE WATERS, 333 Breadway, the great plane and music establishment.

Notice.-The Subscriber begs leave to in-Notice.—The SHOCKIBET DECK INC.

NOTICE:—The SHOCKIBET DECK DECK INC.

Form his cld stand, 164 Broadway, to the new store, 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay street, late American Hotel, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a large ascriment of cloths, cassimeres and vostings, together with a general supply of furnishing goods, suitable for gentlemen's wear. Also an assortment of ready-made clothing, of a quality finer than is usual y found in that line in the city—all of which are made by his custom workmen.

S. HATFIELD. Moreiann Tailor, 228 Broadway, corner Barclay street, late American Hotel.

For Sale.—2 he Building No. 130 Fulton street, ecupied by DRUAGOLD & PROCE, Clothiers, contains a very select stock of winter clothing, which they offer for sale at prices that caunt fail to attract the closest

Boys' Clothing.-Nent, Tasty, and Pretty Talmas for jouths, in black, blue, brown and drab; also, petite oversacks, with and without capes, and selts in all colors. 350 Broadway.-one price store. Rich and Fashionable Clothing at Re-

hall.—ALFRED MUNKOZ 4 00 % one price store, No. 441 Breadway, where may be found well made goods exclusively. No deviation from marked prices. Boys' clothing, the best assortment in New York. Premium Cloaks.- Ladles, now is the Pime

Mourning Cloaks! Mourning Cloaks!-A

large assortment of fashionable in urning ploaks, made from the finest and richest materials, for sale at the New Meurn-ing Store. 661 Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Me-tropolitan Hotels.

BARTHOLOMEW & WEED.

Silks !--Most Splendid Silks of all Kinds, brocade, plaid, plain, striped, figured, and the most magnificated, highly lustred plain black brilliant silks, all just purchased at acution, have just been opened by HTTEHOOCK & LEADBRATER, 87 Broadway, at the greatest kind of bargains, as a beautiful quality at 75 cents. Kid Gloves at Fifty Cents, both Ladies

and gentlemen's —Another new lot just received from and tion at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER'S, 347 Broadway, and they challenge the whole city to produce a botter glove as any price. They only ask an examination. They will sell themselves as soon as seen.

Cheap De Laines.—Another new lot just reserved from auction, and the cheapest lot ever seen in this olfy, too; is a very superb article, worth 25 cents, for 125, cents; and an el gant French do laine for 18% cents, the same article precisely that is ausally sold from 3. to 4s. a yard. At HITCHCOCK & LEADBIX ATERS, 347 Broadway. Furs! Furs!—A large assortment of

all kinds of ladies' tippets, victorines, and ouffs, such as stone marten, mountain marten, French sable, mink marten, &c., &c.; also, hate, caps, and buffsle robes, at very low prices, for cash, at ATRINS' hat, cap, and fur store, No. 212 Green wich street, near Veey street.

Rich and Cheap Furs —Wm. A. Archer, No. 270 Greenwich street, near Warren, has now completed his large and prime assortment of furs for the cold weather, comprising mink martin, stone martin, Russia sable, French sable, fitch, &c. The ladies' attention is size called to his very superb oxtra large size mink capes and muffs, which are at present so very fashionable. He offers them at twenty five per cent less than the usual Broadway prices. His prices range from \$10 to \$300 per set.

Rich Furs at Genin's, 214 Broadway.—As was anticipated, the ladies flock in crowds to GENIN'S for the purpose of examining the magnificent collection of furs at his establishment. The superb coyal crmine, Hudson's Bay sable, stone marten, "in untain marten, chinchilla, Russian sable, Canada sable, Franch sable, mink marten, fitch marten mrfs victorines, tirpets, and curfs, are selling at prices hitherto unheard of for furs o' equal beauty and masses. Large additions have been made to the assortiment within the last few days, ard it may be safely said that the various furs recognised by taste and fashion were never so brilliantly represented in New York at they now are at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. The Crystal Priace Furs, de., at Genin's Ba-

The Crystal Pcance Furs, &c., at Genim's Bazar. Genim havir, withdrawn his magnificent premium fure, childrens embroidered clothing and other super barticles, and infactured for the deed clothing and other super barticles, and inform the Crystal False, will exhibit them for public inspection, at the bazar. False, will exhibit them for public inspection, at the bazar. False, will exhibit them for public inspection, at the bazar False, will exhibit them for public inspection, at the bazar and the same and a second public inspection. The same and the same and a second public inspection of the same and the same a

Ladies' Beaver Bonnets. - Ladies will find at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster streets, a full as-tortment of pure white, draw, black and brown beaver bon-nets of the most fashionable shape. Misses and children's beaver hats trimmed in the most tasteful and elegant manner.

Furs for the Ladles...The Demand this season for choice furs has induced BANTA, corner of Canal and Wester streets, to make the most ample arrangements of supply his customers. His present stook embrace avery variety. If you would obtain fine furs at moderace prices, call at BANTA'S.

Exhibition Lace Curtains .-- A. M. & R. Davis. 39; Brendway, are sell me off duplicate patterns of lace and moulin Exhibition contains at thirty per cont less than any other house in the city. Also, satin delaines, brea-telles, gimps, loops, tessels, cernices, pins, and French win-low shades at cost, to close their fall importations.

Maltese, Guipure, Valenciennes, English

Refined Sugars at Reduced Prices .- Best double refined white sugar, 4s, per 7 pounds; refined yellow 2s, 6d, per 7 pounds; best brown sugar, 2s, per 7 pounds, best double refined crushed loaf, double refined ground an gar, fs. per 7 pounds. SHUTE & BOYD, 385 flucion streat. Largest setablishment in the city and model catablishmen; of the world.